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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1145



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INTERNATIONAL

ERNST GENRI ON U.S. BACKING OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Mar 81 p 5

[Article by Ernst Genri: "A Most Sinister Game of Washington: On International Terrorist Organizations and Their American Protectors"]

[Text] The talks on "international terrorism" started on the direct initiative of the secretary of state of the United States, A. Haig, are not abating. In certain circles in the West they evidently believe that Haig undertook this maneuver not in vain, although they laugh on the sly, behind the scenes, over such sallies of the State Department.

But has Haig made accessible to the public even one solitary concrete fact--just one--to the public that would have confirmed the assertion that terrorism is allegedly controlled from the Soviet Union (real terrorism, as understood by everyone, but not, naturally, people's national-liberation movements).

No, he has not. Nor could he have done it, inasmuch as such cases do not exist. But there are other political and geographic facts of a completely opposite character. There really are terrorist organizations in the world, and not one, but a whole series has its protectors and directors on the other side of the ocean.

Proofs? As many as you wish, and we shall cite some of them below.

But first the following question should be asked: what is it that causes a trans-oceanic power to engage itself in such a sinister game? Without an answer to this question, the facts lose their meaning. Such things are not done either accidentally or for some trifling reasons. Terrorists do not get born in the air. Among American "hawks," reasons exist for this sort of activity, and the reasons from their point of view are most significant.

The first of them is: the desire to destabilise those states where bourgeois democracy is no longer in a position to carry on, where terrorism provokes panic and can lead to the replacement of a regular parliamentary government by a "salutary" dictatorship of pro-American and pro-NATO generals. Recent examples are: Italy, Spain, El Salvador, Guatemala, and a number of other countries in Latin America.

A second reason. Terrorism is useful for the American imperialists in a place where a progressive labor movement, enjoying the trust of most of the people, could come to power. In such a case terrorist acts of certain organizations are directed first of all against the leaders of such a movement. Here Washington's specialists are learning from the old experience of European counterrevolution.

It is enough to recall the attempt on Lenin in 1918, the murders of Uritskiy and Volodarsky that same year and the murders of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg in Germany in 1919, the murder of Jaures in France on the eve of World War I, the murder of Thalmann in 1944, the murder of Allende in 1973... A whole book could be written about this. Who is now interested in terrorism of that kind: the communists or the imperialists? Is there any doubt?

Persons from those same American circles, also recollecting the past, sometimes point to the struggle in Soviet Russia against the counterrevolution soon after the October Revolution. But here is what A. G. Meyer, a researcher from the United States, has said concerning this in his work on the history of the USSR, in which, by the way, he takes an anti-Soviet stance. He had to write in black and white that in the first months of Soviet power "no manifestations of terror or force were observed," and that the "Chk terror" began only after the attempt on Lenin's life (as a retaliatory and precautionary measure--E.G.) and that it "presented a striking contrast to Soviet power's indulgent attitude toward the White Guard generals immediately after the revolution."

Who, then, according to the evidence of history, was the initiator of political terrorism in our century? Hasn't the present U.S. secretary of state ever read any history books? It would be helpful to know something before talking about it.

Now for the third reason of the outright interest of American "hawks" in terrorism. At the present time in the West, neofascism is trying to raise its head almost everywhere. It suffices to mention the FRG, Italy and Spain, France, a number of countries in Latin America, even England. Is there anyone who does not know this? For their shock forces, the neofascists are hurriedly forming detachments of professional cutthroats, which are becoming a kind of new SS.

Again the same classical question: cui bono (for whose benefit?)--Moscow or Washington?

The author of this article has never heard that General Haig has ever come out against neofascism. Quite the contrary, I, as well as others, have had occasion to read more than once concerning the instructions from NATO headquarters--to the smallest detail--to the effect that in case of an acute state crisis in Western European countries it was ordered to immediately reach an understanding with the conspiratorial profascist military. This would mean the immediate unleashing of mass terror against the local revolutionary movement, which hates the very thought of any new Hitlers or Mussolinis dressed in NATO uniform.

Does General Haig know nothing about this? Hardly. As the commander-in-chief of NATO's armed forces in Europe only he--of course, with the blessing of the top leadership in Washington--could give the permission for such instructions.

Of course, the transoceanic "hawks" cannot openly hobnob with neofascists, as this would compromise them in the eyes of their own people. Still their friendship with General Pinochet in Chile and certain other highly placed specialists in the arrangement of blood baths in Latin America has not been a secret for a long time.

It is also possible to remember that the United States once supported the ruling neofascist military in Greece in the same way that today its agents maintain contact behind the scenes with the successors of Franco's Falangists in Spain. The neofascists on their part well know that without open or hidden support on the part of the United States they could never come close to power anywhere. Their terrorism is sold for dollars.

Three weighty reasons explain who needs terrorism as a foreign-policy weapon. We say again, let General Haig name just one terrorist organization in the capitalist world which finds sympathy in the Soviet Union.

We know that the "Red brigades" in Italy do not conceal their hatred of the communist movement and curse the USSR. This was recently written about on the pages of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

We know that the prominent leader and ideologist of the "Red brigades," Renato Curcio, now in prison, was one of the leaders in the past of the international terrorist organization known as the "New Order." It was founded shortly after the war by officers of foreign SS divisions who were free, in particular, the well-known Belgian SS member Degrelle and the Swiss fascist Amodruz.

We know that the CIA maintains secret contacts with the so-called "World Anticomunist League" which includes profascist terrorist organizations and which not so long ago held a congress in Washington. Who needs permission?

We know that in San Salvador this year alone thousands of people were killed in the course of "punitive," that is terrorist operations by the pro-American junta in just rural areas. At the same time, mass means of destruction, which the United States supplied to the junta, are being used.

According to data in THE WASHINGTON POST, political killings in San Salvador are continuing at the "usual level," that is, something like 10,000 persons a year. In the country's capital, 10-15 persons are killed each day on the average at the hands of soldiers of the junta and the police. Does the U.S. secretary of state report this? The CIA in any case knows this better than anyone else.

We know that in Guatemala terrorist bands of the pro-American dictator General Garcia killed last year, according to incomplete official data, almost 400 persons, and that tens of patriots are dying even now at the hands of those same cutthroats. The murderers--fascists of the "White Hand" band--are able to hide themselves without hindrance.

We know that even in such a country as England the profascist "National Front" band publishes in its bulletins lists of active members of the democratic movement, first of all members of the Communist Party, with their addresses and telephone numbers. At the same time an appeal is printed for readers to send "information" or

photographs of communists. What for? I remember that this is the way Hitlerites compiled their "black lists" of their future victims even before coming to power. Do they think in the State Department that training of fascist murderers in London serves the "interests of Moscow"?

We know that in Chile, where terror has now been elevated for years to the level of state policy, Pinochet recently made the following statement: "We are ready to carry out any measures to put an end to subversive activity" (that is, to the antifascist movement). Every Chilean knows that "any measures" mean blood, blood and more blood.

We are acquainted with a recent statement made in Angola by R. Shver, a member of the International Commission of the National Guild of U.S. Jurists: "U.S. policy in Africa is aimed at the fomenting of terrorism.... Recruited in the United States and in countries of Western Europe, the hired murderers are against the chief right of man--the right to life."

We could fill a whole type page of a newspaper with such facts. We think, however, that this would not be necessary.

Last question: Will General Haig say the real truth of who plans and foments terrorism? Will he even say this when he writes his memoirs?

I am convinced: he will not. He would not have the right.

But consider how much harm such things do to normal international relations!

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CSO: 1807/102

INTERNATIONAL

SOUTH AFRICA'S RACIAL POLICIES CONDEMNED

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 21 Mar 81 p 3

[Commentary by A. Zhigunov, APN's own correspondent, Dar-es-Salaam: "Doomed Apartheid"]

[Text] In the center of Pretoria, the capital of the Republic of South Africa, there towers a mausoleum-memorial to the first Dutch settlers in South Africa. This is a most sacred place for their descendants, the Afrikaners. Within the mausoleum there is a "hall of heroes" where scenes from the life of the first European settlers in South Africa, who conquered by force of arms, have been recreated.

Afrikaners assure you that the apartheid regime was created in the interests of all inhabitants of South Africa—whites, coloreds, Indians, Chinese and African tribesmen. Particularly in the interests of the last-named because, you see, they do not wish to mix but strictly retain their special characteristics. By the way, the Afrikaners assure you that this is also the Lord's wish. God also determined in this life a place for everyone. Moreover, through God's Will, whites occupy the top of the social ladder and Africans the bottom, since they are the descendants of the accursed Ham. Therefore the government of South Africa is only fulfilling God's Will. An Afrikaner, when I stopped off on a flight at Johannesburg, said the following to me: "Africans do not have a choice, since neither the Bible nor we provide them. But they do not have a choice."

This is a statement characteristic of racists, and no one seriously accepts the lofty phrases of South Africa's present prime minister, Pieter Botha, concerning the reform of the laws of apartheid that has started. The disappearance of signs saying "for whites only" on benches and the opening of beaches to Africans does not mean that the essence of apartheid has changed Botha himself says: "We have no need of elections on the basis of 'one man—one vote.'" In such a case Africans would gain a majority in parliament. But is it democratic, he pathetically exclaims, for the minority to be subjected to the majority solely because they constitute the majority. As for the supremacy of the white minority over the African majority, Botha prefers not to dwell on this theme.

Why don't the Afrikaner racists want to give up the system no matter what?

Why do they behave so insolently, paying no attention to

the overwhelming majority of the international community? The fact is that South Africa is fabulously wealthy. Its bowels contain practically every known mineral that is strongly exploited by Western monopolies. Without South Africa, the West's economy would collapse in six months--the monopolists threateningly say. Feeling their powerful support behind them, the racists throw aside restraint even more. Their ultimate aim is to drive the 19-million African population into Bantustans comprising 13 percent of the area of South Africa, to declare them "independent" and in this way to transform the Africans into aliens in their own country. True, Botha admits that a slight "oversight" was made: the Bantustans have no economic base whatsoever. Putting it simply, the Africans are being driven to unfertile lands, where there are no pasturages, water, and are being doomed to extinction.

And what is the position of those Africans who reside in "white" South Africa? Wonderful, the racists assure us. But wonderful for whom?--would be the proper question. The fact is that the wages of Africans are several tenfold less than those of whites. Although skyscrapers of glass and concrete, broad avenues and hundreds of plants and factories were built with the hands of Africans. Behind all the discussions of "benefits" of apartheid for the African population there is to be detected the fear of the racist Afrikaners for their future. Hence the constant refrain--the African is subhuman; he only understands force. The aforesaid racist Afrikaner kept on repeating: "Should there be a new uprising in Soweto, we would machine-gun them. For God demands the punishment of the unruly. They must know their place."

The racists assert that in case of collapse of the apartheid system, the Afrikaners' culture and Afrikaans language would be destroyed. Following this logic, survival would only be possible through the preservation of the racists' system. This is an unpardonable lie. It is not at all a question of the destruction of Afrikaners or their culture, Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress of South Africa, says. A struggle is going on for the freedom of Africans and the creation of a multiracial society in the country in which everybody--whites, and blacks, and Indians, and coloreds--will be equal.

The racists practice the most open and undisguised terror against Africans. As a matter of fact it has become the official state policy of the apartheid regime. It is enough to say that the prisons constantly contain as many as 100,000 Africans, and more than a million are held monthly by the policy on suspicion of violation of the laws of race discrimination. It is no accident, as I was informed by one of the employees at the airport at Johannesburg, that the entire white population of the country is armed. I never leave the house, she said, without a pistol.

But the upholders of the apartheid regime understand that preservation of dominance of five million whites over the African majority is becoming increasingly difficult, and they are looking for "allies." One may consider in this light the South African prime minister's statement to the effect that coloreds can be included under whites particularly since the coloreds basically speak Afrikaans. Chinese and Japanese have long been called "honorary whites." Then, according to the racists' calculations the number of "whites" will reach approximately nine million and the authorities would not be concerned about the Africans. In other words, as the newspaper of the African National Congress SECHABA noted, it is a matter of the racists' desire to "buy" several decades of "peaceful life."

In Pretoria they were joyous over the statements of the new U.S. president, Reagan, and Secretary of State A. Haig on the "participation" of the national-liberation movement in "international terrorism." The racists consider this as a kind of signal for continuing the suppression of Africans in South Africa and Namibia and for hardening of the apartheid regime.

But so far no one has been able to halt the forward movement of history. The struggle of the peoples of South Africa for their freedom is widening and inevitably will be crowned with success. It has already swept the entire country. As General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in an address at the 26th CPSU Congress, the birth of the Republic of Zimbabwe, the growing heat of struggle in Namibia and now in South Africa graphically show that the dominance of the "classical" colonizers and racists is drawing to an end.

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INTERNATIONAL

COLLECTIVE WORK ON SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY IN PAST DECADE

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Mar 81 p 3

[Review "The Main Direction" by V. Knyazhinskiy, doctor of historical sciences, of book "V interesakh narodov mira: Vneshnopoliticheskaya programma XXV s"yezda KPSS v deystvii" [In the Interests of the Peoples of the World: The Foreign Policy Program of the 25th CPSU Congress in Action] edited by Academician A. L. Narochitskiy, Moscow, Mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniya, 1980]

[Text] The new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union brought up at the 26th CPSU Congress have provoked a tremendous international response. The foreign policy activity of the Soviet Union of the last years is described in a collective monograph "V interesakh narodov mira: Vneshnopoliticheskaya programma XXV s"yezda KPSS v deystvii" [In the Interests of the Peoples of the World: The Foreign Policy Program of the 25th CPSU Congress in Action]. It was prepared by prominent Soviet international-relations scholars and has been published by "Mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniya" Publishing House.

The book shows the principled course of the foreign policy of the Soviet state in regard to the postwar revision of the whole system of international relations on a peaceful and democratic basis and the implementation of a broad complex of constructive measures in all fields of struggle for peace, freedom and independence of peoples. The authors disclose the main directions of realization of the Program of Further Struggle for Peace and International Cooperation adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress as an organic continuation of the Peace Program of the 24th CPSU Congress.

The monograph reveals one of the central directions of Soviet foreign policy—its activities in strengthening fraternal ties with the countries of the socialist community. The cooperation between the USSR and the fraternal countries in the second half of the '70s, based on the principles of socialist internationalism, has become even deeper and more diverse, encompassing today practically all sides of political, economic and cultural life. The core of this cooperation and its directing and organizing force is the indestructible alliance of the CPSU and the fraternal communist parties.

The monograph devotes special attention to the main direction of USSR foreign policy—the struggle to bridle the arms race. Unmasking the lies of bourgeois propaganda about the "Soviet military threat," the authors prove that the Soviet Union

has not strived and is not striving for military superiority. The study shows the efforts of the USSR and its allies in reducing the existing military confrontation through strict observance of the principle of equal security. The struggle of the Soviet Union for peace and security in different regions of the globe is discussed in detail.

The collective work of the Soviet scholars is of undoubted interest not only for specialists but also for everybody interested in problems of international relations.

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CSO: 1807/102

INTERNATIONAL

BOOK ANALYZING PRC, MAOIST LEGACY REVIEWED

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 13 May 81 p 15

[Text] Vladimir Glebov's brochure is a political publication about contemporary China, in particular about the period in its development which is called "post-Mao."

Mao's death did not end the Chinese people's tragedy, which is called Maoism. Why is the Maoist legacy weighing on the country still today as before? The author strives to answer this and many other questions about China.

It must be noted that numerous convincing photocopies of documents substantially help the reader. They remind us of events in the '40s when the Chinese people conducted a difficult struggle against the Japanese occupiers, while Mao Zedong put his "campaign to regulate style" into practice in Yunnan, spiritually and physically terrorizing honest communists. We see photographs of the period of the "great leap forward" when Mao's dilettantishness and adventurism manifested themselves, exploiting the people's selflessness and enthusiasm. V. Glebov's work revives memories of events of the '60s when tens of millions of people became victims of Mao's "cultural revolution." Included among the victims were prominent figures in the CCP and the government, and leading representatives of Chinese culture.

The sections devoted to Mao's heirs, who continue a fierce struggle for power (quite in the spirit of their teacher), read with great interest. The reader will gather a great deal of interesting facts about the so-called "four modernizations"--an ambitious plan put forth by the post-Mao leadership, which is failing miserably in all fields. V. Glebov shows the increasingly strained contradictions between the basic interests of the Chinese workers and the anti-people regime, which subordinates public production to the goals of turning China into a militaristic state following a great-power, aggressive course.

V. Glebov's brochure will undoubtedly be greeted with interest by its readers.

CSO: 1807/117

REGIONAL

ALIYEV ADDRESSES RAILROAD JUNCTION PARTY AKTIV

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIIY in Russian 26 Apr 81 p 2

[Report on speech by G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, at the 24 April 1981 meeting of the party aktiv of the Baladzhary railroad junction]

[Excerpts] On 24 April there was a meeting of the party aktiv of the Baladzhary railroad junction of the Baku division of the Azerbaijan railroad. Participants considered tasks of the junction's party organization for implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the points and conclusions presented in the speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The secretary of the party committee of the Baladzhary junction, V. N. Mamedov, noted in his report that communists and all of the collective of many thousands of railroad workers greeted the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress with immense enthusiasm and unanimous approval.

The 26th Congress set for the country's workers large and complex tasks related to further developing the country's economy, raising the standard of living and improving the well-being of the Soviet people. On this level the results of the labor of railroad workers in the first quarter of 1981 are gratifying. Surmounting lengthy arrears, for the first time in the last several years the workers of the steel mainlines successfully coped with the state plan for the shipment of cargo. The good beginning shows that the collectives of all subdivisions of the junction are filled with resolve to mark all years of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan with excellent labor. But the results of the first quarter also revealed a number of essential shortcomings. During the 3 months the above-normative idle time amounted to 2,000 cars. The technical preparation of the locomotives also leaves something to be desired.

G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, gave a long speech at the meeting, which was received warmly by the aktiv.

Exactly 2 months ago, he said, the 26th CPSU Congress began its work, a historic event in the life of the Soviet people, the international communist and workers' movement and all progressive mankind. All this time communists and all Soviet people have been living and creating under the immense productive influence of the

decisions of the party forum and the report from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev -- an outstanding document which contains a profound and comprehensive Marxist-Leninist analysis of the path our party and people have followed during the 1970's and also represents a developed program for further communist construction in the USSR.

Being among your collective today, I wish to note above all the worthy contribution that has been made by workers of the steel mainline to the socio-economic development of our country throughout the entire course of your more than 60-year Soviet history, and especially during the years of the Ninth and Tenth five-year plans. Since the time when railroads appeared their workers have been distinguished by a great love of labor and a high class self-awareness, and they have worked actively and hard. Both during the years of the revolutionary struggle and subsequently, railroad workers have always been distinguished by a high proletarian spirit and moral purity.

The history of the revolutionary movement in our country includes numerous examples of mass uprisings of railroad workers, including in Azerbaijan, against the oppression of the exploiters. We are well aware of and value highly the self-sacrificing labor of our glorious railroad workers during the period of the struggle for consolidation of Soviet power in Azerbaijan and for the implementation of the plans of the first five-year periods. They also earned immense credit during the years of the Great Patriotic War, during postwar recovery and, of course, in our day -- during the construction of a communist society.

The occupation of the railroad worker is highly respected and esteemed in our country. Collectives of the steel mainline are the instigators of many good patriotic initiatives which are highly valued by the party and the people. Last year the Azerbaijan railroad was 100 years old, and we are glad that it earned the respected award of the homeland -- the Order of the October Revolution.

The railroad, continued Comrade Aliyev, is a most important unit in the national economic complex of the country, including our republic, and a most important section in which significant problems of an economic and social nature are resolved. It provides for more than half of the cargo turnover in the Union, and almost 70 percent in our republic. Still, rail transportation has recently become a bottleneck, to some degree, in the implementation of national economic tasks. And it is no accident that Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the November (1979) and October (1980) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee discussed in detail the shortcomings in rail transportation and the responsible tasks its workers must carry out in order to achieve all-around improvement in their activity.

Transportation problems, particularly with railroads, were discussed comprehensively and in depth at the 26th Congress, and a special section of the Central Committee accountability report was devoted to them. Leonid Il'ich emphasized that it is necessary to discuss them especially, taking into account the seriousness and the scope of the problems that have accumulated in transportation, and that they could be solved only on the basis of a long-term comprehensive program whose development is envisioned in the Main Directions.

While setting large and responsible tasks for the railroad, the party is also creating all necessary conditions for their fulfillment. You know that last year

the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decree on measures for the development of rail transportation which clearly earmarked concrete measures for all-around development of the steel mainlines, the strengthening of the material and technical base and the solutions to other problems.

You, comrade railroad workers, must also arrange your own practical activity in conformance with these instructions from the party, which outline clear-cut ways of eliminating shortcomings. It is necessary to reach a point where every railroad workers is highly aware of the great importance of his labor and the role of the Azerbaijan steel mainline in the implementation of the broad program for our republic's economic and social development during the 1980's.

Speaking of concrete tasks facing the party organization and the entire collective of the Baladzhary railroad junction in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Aliyev discussed the results of their work under the Tenth Five-Year Plan and the prospects for the forthcoming five-year period.

He said that one should take note of the uniqueness and significance of the junction as an important unit of the Baku division and of the entire Azerbaijan railroad. Concentrated here are 28 facilities whose collectives are fulfilling the single task of providing for shipments and other railroad measures. There are several thousand people working at the junction, including almost 1,500 communists.

The course of the meeting of the aktiv gives reason to conclude that you understand well the large tasks and responsibilities, and that you are taking measures so as to meet the responsibilities placed on you as well as you can. The informative and self-critical report from the party committee secretary, Comrade Mamedov, elucidated the main problems that make it possible to draw a conclusion about the level of the work of the party committee and the entire party organization. The speeches were specific and businesslike. It is good that they also included certain critical notes, although there could have been more of them, because we still have many shortcomings. One would think that both the gorkom and the Kirovskiy Party Raykom will consider and study the problems that have been raised at the meeting, particularly the issue of improving telephone communications between Baladzhary and other regions of Baku.

Just before the meeting of the aktiv, we visited certain of your facilities and inspected the Baladzhary station -- a large and modern transportation junction -- the sports palace which was constructed on the initiative of the railroad workers, and the new foot bridge. We also talked with residents of the settlement, the youth and veterans of rail transportation. Our meetings with working people made a great impression and we became convinced that the atmosphere and the mood in Baladzhary, like everywhere in Azerbaijan, are healthy, and the people are living better and better. And all this inspires confidence that the new responsible tasks set by the party will be fulfilled honorably and workers of the steel mainline will gratify the country with good results.

But what have been the actual results of the production activity of the Baladzhary junction during the years of the past five-year plan? Let us say frankly that when one is familiar with them one does not experience a great deal of satisfaction. For example, the main enterprise of the junction -- the locomotive depot --

fulfilled the plan for shipping national economic cargo by only 93 percent, and the assignment for labor productivity -- by 97.5 percent.

One could possibly find some objective causes for this related to certain difficulties in the railroad as a whole. But then how does one explain the fact that the leading jobs are understaffed by 15 percent and violations of labor discipline have increased by 20 percent? Of course the reason for this lies in poor work organization on the part of executives, the party bureau and the entire party organization of the junction. It is understandable that under these circumstances you will have labor turnover and violations of labor discipline.

Analyzing the work of other leading subdivisions of the junction, Comrade Aliyev noted shortcomings in the activity of the car depot, the sorting station, the remote control tracks and in signalization and communication. In a word, he said, you have not worked very well. But one can be satisfied by the fact that the correct conclusions have been drawn, and in the first quarter of 1981 the collective of the junction considerably improved its indicators, and the locomotive and car depots as well as certain other sections not only fulfilled, but even overfulfilled the assignments for the 3 months.

Apparently the discussion of the work of the party committee of the Baladzhar railroad junction by the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan played a certain role. Based on the results of this discussion, a special decree was adopted by the central committee concerning the work of the party committee of the junction for mobilizing the efforts of labor collectives to increase the efficiency of the utilization of means of transportation. This decree analyzed the state of affairs and also earmarked tasks for workers of all industries and subdivisions in the future.

Today the party committee secretary has announced that the decree has been discussed by all local party organizations. And this is good, but one cannot forget that this is a long-term document for your party organization. And it would be a serious mistake to stop at simply discussing it and developing the corresponding measures. Success will come only when there is strict and daily control over the implementation of the central committee decree and the fulfillment of all of its demands.

Comrade Aliyev expressed confidence that workers of the Baladzhar junction will reinforce what has been achieved in the first quarter and will work just as hard throughout the year, and that the decisions of the meeting of the aktiv will help them to eliminate shortcomings and will become a basis for achieving even more significant results.

Comrade Aliyev went on to concentrate attention on problems of the social development of the settlement of railroad workers and the tasks of the executives and the party committee of the junction for achieving the main goal of our party -- steady improvement of the well-being of the Soviet people. He said that the most important issues requiring more rapid resolution include providing the workers of the steel mainline with dwelling space. So far, work in this area is being done at unsatisfactory rates as is the case, unfortunately, in the republic capital as a whole. This was discussed at the 44th Baku party conference and the 30th Congress

of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. The management of the Azerbaijan railroad, which has been repeatedly criticized justifiably for arrears, must make better use of its internal reserves and its own construction organization which has previously constructed many residential buildings that were distinguished by their good quality.

But it is not just a matter of constructing and releasing residential buildings; it is also necessary to utilize existing ones correctly, which requires significant improvement in the activity of the municipal services. The management and the party organization of the junction must actively deal with these problems. After all, the majority of the buildings in Baladzhar'y are departmental ones which are on the books of the railroad, and they are poorly repaired, which elicits justified complaints from the population. And, comrades, your applause, Comrade Aliyev said, is one more confirmation of this.

Recently much has been done to build up and plant greenery around the railroad workers' settlement so that its external appearance has been transformed. But there is still a good deal of work to be done in this area. Baladzhar'y must become a creditable gate to Baku. And this is necessary not primarily out of considerations of prestige, but in order to improve the conditions for the life and recreation of the workers.

An important direction in the work of the party organization involves concern for improving the operation of trade and domestic enterprises and the entire sphere of service for the population. Much must be done to improve the sanitary condition of the settlement, especially the territory adjacent to the railroad itself, and to instill in the workers a high culture of living.

During the course of the meeting with the population of Baladzhar'y we received requests from workers regarding various social and domestic issues. Speaking of this, Comrade Aliyev discussed problems of dealing with letters, requests and complaints from workers, and criticized those managers, including party workers, who do not devote enough attention to this important matter and sometimes display a negative attitude toward the requests of the people. True, there are also unjustified requests and complaints and, naturally, these cannot be satisfied. But even then a person must be convinced that his appeal has been considered and that it has not been disregarded.

At the 26th Congress Comrade L. I. Brezhnev devoted special attention to this issue, emphasizing that letters and suggestions from workers are a channel of live communication between the party and the masses. "With boundless confidence in the party, they candidly turn to us regarding the most essential issues of social life, labor and daily life, openly share their considerations and concerns, and criticize existing shortcomings. The Central Committee attaches great importance to work with letters and prompt reaction to them." This has been, is, and always will be the case. This is why I should like to request that the junction party committee and the Kirovskiy Party Raykom arrange their work on the basis of these principles.

Taking advantage of this occasion, Comrade Aliyev continued, I shall also say a couple of words about the work of the Azerbaijan railroad as a whole, which for a long time has been subjected to serious criticism, including at the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. But in the first quarter of this year, and this is gratifying, the state of affairs has improved. The managers of the railroad and all of its services, particularly the Baku division which plays a leading role, can in no way be complacent with what has been achieved, and it is necessary to direct all efforts toward consistently raising all technical and economic indicators this year as well.

In addition to solving many technical and economic problems, it is necessary to significantly improve the work for selection, placement and education of personnel as well as all organizational and ideological activity, and to strengthen discipline. In the railroad, comrades, figuratively speaking, one must have iron discipline. Greater demands should be placed on managers of all levels, their responsibility should be increased, and one should not put up with shortcomings, not to mention negative phenomena. And, unfortunately, they still exist. And therefore it is necessary to wage a decisive struggle against cases of bribery, theft, eye-washing, deceit and other unseemly actions.

The task of the railroad includes serving passengers in addition to shipping cargo. One must say frankly that in this important area the situation is simply bad. It is necessary to devote the most serious attention to a radical improvement in the work of the reserve of conductors and the control service, and to be concerned every day about ensuring that the passenger cars are in exemplary condition, both inside and outside. All this dictates the need for considerably raising the level of ideological work in the collectives and stepping up the moral education of the workers. These issues should be at the center of the attention of party organizations and must be dealt with every day, persistently and consistently, achieving not just the illusion of a good situation, but an atmosphere of high morality in each area of production.

One hopes, Comrade Aliyev said in conclusion, that the Baku Gorkom and the Kirovskiy Party Raykom will draw the necessary conclusions from today's discussion and those remarks that were made during the course of the meeting of the aktiv, and that they will render practical assistance to the party committee of the Baladzhary junction and all collectives and party organizations of the Azerbaijan railroad in successfully carrying out those economic and social tasks that are facing them and raising the level of party-organizational and ideological work.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, G. A. Aliyev expressed his confidence that in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the points and conclusions presented in the report of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the workers of the Baladzhary railroad junction and all the railroads of the republic will achieve great successes in realizing the intentions of the party and will make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the broad program of socio-economic development of Soviet Azerbaijan under the Eleventh Five-Year Plan.

It was with great enthusiasm that participants in the meeting accepted the letter of greeting to the CPSU Central Committee and General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The first secretary of the Baku Party Gorkom, V. A. Guseynov, participated in the work of the meeting.

11772

CSO: 1800/445

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN MINISTRIES LAG IN INTRODUCTION OF NEW MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 May 81 p 3

/Article (GRUZINFORM): "On the Changeover to the New Conditions of Planning and Economic Stimulation"/

/Text/ A review of the readiness of ministries, departments, industrial enterprises, construction and installation, scientific research and planning and design organizations for the changeover to the new conditions of management was made in the republic in 1980. It played a positive role in the matter of preparing them for the changeover to the new conditions of work.

The task force for the improvement of planning attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, as well as similar groups attached to the party committees of cities and rayons, ministries, departments, enterprises and associations have performed considerable work on preparing for the changeover to the new conditions of planning and economic stimulation. The group of base enterprises and organizations in industry and construction, at which, by way of official approval, both new plan indicators and criteria of the evaluation of the work and advanced forms and methods of the organization of labor and wages are being used, has been specified.

Work is being performed on the increase of the level of economic training of management executives, which the certification of the managers of industrial enterprises and construction and agricultural organizations has promoted to a great extent.

However, some ministries and departments, as is noted in the joint decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers on the holding of the republic review of the readiness of cities and rayons, ministries and departments, industrial enterprises, construction and installation, scientific research and planning and design organizations for the changeover to the new conditions of planning and economic stimulation, are dragging out the appointment of the base works, are slowly studying and disseminating their experience, are not coordinating the work on improving the economic mechanism with the solution of practical problems and do not have a precise system of the organization of the preliminary operations on the overall improvement of planning and economic stimulation. Schedules of the changeover of enterprises and organizations to the new conditions of management have still not been drawn up everywhere. The certification of management executives has not been completed, while the level of knowledge of some of those certified has proven to be low.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers have resolved to hold in 1981 a republic review of the readiness of cities and rayons, ministries and departments, industrial enterprises, construction and installation, scientific research and planning and design organizations for the changeover to the new conditions of management.

The review will be held from 1 to 20 August 1981.

The oblast, city and rayon committees of the party and the executives of the ministries and departments have been commissioned to ensure the proper preparation of enterprises and organizations for the republic review of the readiness of cities and rayons, ministries, departments, industrial enterprises, construction and installation, scientific research and planning and design organizations for the changeover to the new conditions of planning and economic stimulation, having directed attention in so doing to the complete implementation of measures on the improvement of the economic mechanism and to the coordination of all the preliminary operations with the improvement of the end results of management and the improvement of the financial and economic status of enterprises and organizations.

The drafting by enterprises and organizations of comprehensive long-range programs of the economy of metal, fuel, power, raw materials and materials, the mechanization of manual labor and the increase of production efficiency for the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole should be completed by the end of the second quarter of 1981.

The results of the republic review will be tallied by 10 September 1981. The winners will receive incentives.

The training without leave from work of the managers of associations, enterprises and organizations, who have not been certified, for the mastery of the new methods of planning and stimulation is being organized prior to 1 June 1981. Their certification and recertification will be completed by 1 July 1981.

The organization of the preparation, the holding and the summarization of the republic review of the readiness of cities and rayons, ministries and departments, industrial enterprises, construction and installation, scientific research and planning and design organizations for the changeover to the new conditions of planning and economic stimulation has been entrusted to the task force for the improvement of planning attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, while locally it has been entrusted to the task forces attached to the oblast and city committees of the party and the executive committees of the soviets of people's deputies, ministries, departments, associations, enterprises and organizations.

7807

CSO: 1800/454

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN PEOPLE'S COURTS LAX IN PERFORMING DUTIES

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 May 81 p 4

/Article by G. Dzhaparidze, chairman of the People's Court of Marneul'skiy Rayon:
"A Punishing and Educating Court"

/Text/ When trying one criminal case or another, the court immediately sets itself several tasks: to establish the truth, to determine the nature and scope of one illegal act or another, to ascertain the degree of guilt of each defendant, to give him a just punishment in conformity with socialist legislation and by the entire course of the proceedings to teach those present in the courtroom, as well as all the citizens of the region a lesson of life. Our Soviet People's Court is simultaneously a punishing and an educating court: while punishing the criminal, at the same time it directs the attention of the people to the causes and conditions which were conducive to the committing of the crime, thereby contributing to the prevention of offenses.

However, the educational part of the activity of judicial bodies is not always at the proper level, all the steps for achieving the maximum educational influence of proceedings are not always taken. The attention of the workers of the law enforcement agencies was directed precisely to this circumstance in the corresponding decree which was recently adopted by republic directive organs.

The People's Court of Marneul'skiy Rayon, in organizing its work in accordance with the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress, is striving for the precise and steadfast execution of the laws in force, for the maximum effectiveness of proceedings and for the achievement of a qualitatively new level of all its activity. It seems best of all to illustrate this situation by specific examples.

Last year a group of criminals burglarized the Shulavery Factory for the Primary Processing of Wool. On the night of 3-4 May the criminals cut through the iron grating of the factory warehouse and stole 6 bales of wool worth 9,717 rubles, which they hid on the grounds of the Shulavery Hog Farm for the purpose of later sale. But this crime was cut short, the stolen state property was confiscated, and the offenders were arrested. Who are they, these people who lifted their hand against state property? Kh. Gasanov, a machine operator of the Shulavery Felt Factory; Sh. Abbasov, a worker of the Shulavery Packaging Base; R. Kalbegashvili and Z. Ismailov, guards of the Shulavery Factory for the Primary Processing of Wool; Sh. Musayev, a fitter of the Marneuli Essential Oil Plant-Sovkhoz. All the enterprises listed above are on the territory of the Shulavery Rural Soviet.

The thieves were sentenced by the court to lengthy terms of confinement. But it has to be admitted that the educational influence of this court trial on the surrounding people could have and should have been considerably greater, but this did not happen. And it did not happen first of all because a visiting session of the People's Court was not organized at the factory for the primary processing of wool, and its collective, therefore, was not properly informed about the trial of the thieves. Of course, this could also have been done after the conclusion of the hearing if the judges and the prosecutor had come to the enterprise and spoken to the people working here. However, this was also not done, the everyday routine and inertia in work interfered. True, the court made an interlocutory order with respect to this case, in which it directed the attention of the Executive Committee of the Shulavery Rural Soviet to a number of deficiencies in the work of the enterprises located on its territory. But a response did not follow from the executive committee, the court itself did not display sufficient persistence in this matter, and soon the chairman of the executive committee was recalled for serious errors in his work.

I honestly admit that it is not very pleasant to write about one's own shortcomings. But it is altogether unworthy to ignore them. The example cited here dates back to that not so distant period of activity of the People's Court of Marnuel'skiy Rayon, when by no means every court trial was organized so as to achieve the maximum effectiveness of the educational influence. Now on this level the situation is being substantially rectified. I will cite if only the following example.

Not long ago at the trade base of construction materials of the Marneul'skiy Rayon Union of Consumer Trade Cooperatives there was a visiting session of the People's Court, at which the case of the theft committed by M. Andronikashvili, a forwarding agent of the base, was heard. This worker, after receiving in Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon wall blocks worth 742 rubles, instead of delivering them to their destination, sold them to private individuals and, having appropriated the proceeds, went into hiding. But the management of the base presented this fact to the organs of internal affairs only more than a month after the disappearance of the forwarding agent. They sought him for a long time, and in the end nevertheless found him and turned him over to the court.

And so there is the visiting court trial of the thief. It showed that at the base workers are hired at times without a proper check. The management of this organization, for example, was not suspicious of the fact that forwarding agent M. Andronikashvili, who lives in Tbilisi, willingly agreed to a position with a very modest salary, even that fact that the job was all of 50 kilometers from his home did not stop him. Public Prosecutor G. Kalandadze spoke at the trial about this and several other shortcomings in the work of the base. The court sentenced M. Andronikashvili to 1.5 years of confinement, having decreed also to recover from him the amount of the harm caused. The educational influence of this court trial, which attracted the attention of the entire collective of the base and the rayon union of consumer trade cooperatives, was unquestionably incomparably greater than that of the trial of the wool thieves precisely due to its better organization.

In recent times we have been devoting considerably more attention than before to the organization of court trials and have been striving in every possible way to increase their effectiveness. Recently in the recreation center of the combine of the subsidiary enterprises of Shakhtostroy Trust No 7 of the Georgian SSR Ministry

of Construction there was the trial of T. Abbasov, a worker of the enterprise, and driver T. Babashev, who, having formed a criminal association, attempted to take for selling on the side 6 wood beams worth 50 rubles. It would seem that this case, which can be assigned to the category of petty thefts of state property, need not at all be examined in the collective of the combine. But we reasoned differently: if the trial of thieves does not receive wide publicity, then, perhaps, some people in the collective will decide that it is not that reprehensible to steal little things one at a time and will also follow a bad example.

During the court inquiry into this offense it was established that at the combine of subsidiary enterprises state discipline is weak, an atmosphere of the lack of supervision prevails, there are serious shortcomings in political educational work. Taking into account all the circumstances of the case and the personality of the offenders, the court decreed that each of them was to be fined three times the value of the stolen beams. This trial helped the collective of the combine of subsidiary enterprises to see the many serious oversights in its work and pointed out to the management of the enterprise the "bottlenecks" in the work with personnel.

In recent times the monitoring of the reaction to the interlocutory orders of judicial bodies has also been stepped up appreciably. It is also impossible not to note that the reaction itself has also improved and has become more practical and efficient. However, cases of the glossing over of the documents sent by the court to various organizations or of a formal reaction to them are still encountered. The People's Court informs the local party and soviet organs of these cases for the appropriate steps to be taken.

For many months the Executive Committee of the Kularskiy Rural Soviet, to which was sent a copy of the sentence of the People's Court with regard to K. Salakhov, who had stolen the private property of citizens, did not get around to reacting to it. The management of the Algetskiy Sovkhoz greeted with silence the copy of the sentence of Z. Muradov, a fitter of the farm, who had a traffic accident. They also did not react here to our written notification about the trial of F. Musayeva, a worker of the sovkhoz, who had been caught speculating, as well as of worker Z. Musayev, who had committed malicious hooliganism. The People's Court also did not receive a response from the management of the Agamedlinskiy Potato Growing Sovkhoz, the Sovkhoz imeni 26 komissarov, the Gamardzhveba Sovkhoz and a number of other farms, the workers of which had committed various crimes and had been convicted by the court.

The situation is approximately the same with the responses to the interlocutory orders of the judicial bodies, in which there are directly pointed out the specific shortcomings in the work of certain labor collectives or others, owing to which individual members of them have committed various illegal acts. Of course, a part of the blame for the fact that a response comes for far from every interlocutory order of the court also belongs to us: we must keep stricter track of the reaction locally to the materials sent by the court and criticize the silent ones more frequently in the rayon press and at the corresponding meetings.

Not that long ago the Marneul'skiy Rayon Committee of the Party adopted the corresponding decree on the improvement of the activity of judicial bodies. In our everyday work we intend to strive more consistently to see to it that the executives of all ranks would clearly realize that the strict observance of socialist legality

should be under the rigorous control of not only law enforcement agencies, but also the public at large. Only in this way, only by joint efforts will we be able to fulfill successfully the responsible task set by the 26th CPSU Congress: to follow everywhere and in everything the letter and the spirit of our socialist legislation.

7807

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REGIONAL

PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATING SCIENTIFIC WORKS INTO AZERI DISCUSSED

Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 26 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Baba Ahmadov: "Attention to Technical Literature!"]

[Text] I want to make my own observations about the translation of scientific and technical literature. It is true that translation enriches science, strengthens the exchange of experience, gives impetus to scientific and technical progress, and strengthens friendship among peoples. It creates excellent conditions for perfecting a language and expanding its lexical base [boldface].

While the literature in Azeri is insufficient to current demands of scientific and technical progress, it is nevertheless not difficult to obtain unavailable books in translation. There are departments, laboratories, groups of specialists in the higher schools, and scientific research organizations and administrations in various scientific fields. But, for whatever reason, many of our scholars are not approaching this work with the necessary responsibility. In discussing translation, some of them say, "Why translate? We can write our own book." However, years go by, and a book is neither written--nor translated. Yet by means of translation it would be possible to create a rich scientific literature in Azeri and speed up our scientific and technical progress.

Would it be more feasible to translate from any other language into Azeri? Fortunately, we would have no difficulties in translating from any language into Azeri.

Firstly, translation from Russian, which is one of the richest and most beautiful languages of the world and which we consider a second mother tongue, is very relevant and feasible. The majority of our specialists--we could say scholars--all know Russian well and find it easy to translate the inexhaustible scientific literature available in the Russian language.

Secondly, we now have specialists prepared to translate scientific and technical books in foreign languages directly from the original. There are many people in Azerbaijan who know English, French and German.

The virtue of translating directly from the foreign language i.e., shortening the translation work, is that on one hand, direct translation reduces mistakes and errors and on the other, it expedites the material to the reader.

Thirdly, translation from any one of the languages in the Turkic group into Azeri requires no serious effort or knowledge. It is now possible to translate the rich literature accumulated in Uzbek, Kazakh, Bashkir, Tatar, Turkmen, Uighur, etc into our language.

But how should we speed up translation work which is so important? In our opinion, we should view this work as a planned state course of action. An appropriate atmosphere must be established in translation work, as is done for production. Definite, precise and planned translation work must be done by science candidates and doctors in the laboratories of scientific research institutes, higher school departments, scientific organizations (administrations) of our republic.

A Candidate of Science could easily translate into Azeri a page a day of a text in his own specialty. As is known, good translators easily translate four or five pages a day. In other words, every Candidate of Science translating only one page a day would be able to translate a thick book into Azeri in the course of a year.

If a precise directive were given to laboratories, departments and scholars, if fulfillment of this directive were supervised, if the work did not depend on the private efforts and mood of the science candidates and doctors, a significant number of books would be translated.

It is not that all the translations must be published in printed form. One could say that now all the higher schools, research organizations and administrations have duplicating machinery. A few hundred copies of the translations could be run off on these machines and given to libraries. Thus, the shortage of literature would be overcome.

Everything said above is the verifiable truth. There is no need to discuss the broad profit of translation to language or science. I want to talk briefly about the influence that translation work would be able to have in solving the problem of increasing expertise. The problem of increasing expertise, like the problem of education, is both difficult and multifaceted in the present period.

As is known, everyone in our country finishes a middle school or institute after receiving the necessary education and will expand upon his field of specialty in the process of working for the rest of his life, whether within or outside a production capacity. An intellectual with higher education will study materials in a number of institutes by periodically occupying himself with specialized courses in the economic and political education systems, in lectures and in seminars to increase his knowledge. Thus, every specialist continues his education after finishing the higher school and deepens his "level" of knowledge.

The results of specialization appropriate to the demands of the time must be increased. It is necessary that the latest discoveries of science and technology must reach the specialist on time; the specialist with higher education must not lag behind in the speed of development of scientific and technical progress.

Experience shows that when an auditor attempts to grasp a subject by passively listening or, as in a number of institutions, when the subjects studied are inappropriate to the wish of the specialist or to the field of specialization, or when the lecturer gives courses which depend on his knowledge or a different level of his ability, the end result of this expanded expertise is minimized and complicates the solution of the problem.

It seems that here translation could have an irreplaceable strength. In my opinion no specialized course can replace a translation in influence. If the translation of materials on scientific innovations in the specialist's field is commissioned at a precise level, this would increase his knowledge and expertise even more.

Translation work can be a powerful way to revise the level of knowledge and scholarship of scholars by passing on to them the experience of others.

While talking about the characteristics and techniques of translation work--one of the most profitable channels for speeding up scientific and technical progress--one should note that every translator has his own style and translation method. The quality of a translation, which depends on this style, varies.

The scholar working in a field where translation is relevant always makes the best translations of scientific-technical literature. In a number of cases the skilled translator cannot achieve the desired result in a number of fields. For this reason it would be even better to commission specialists to do scientific and technical translations.

9676

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REGIONAL

MORE DEBATE ON TRANSLATIONS IN AZERBAIJAN

Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 17 Apr 81 p 4

[Article by Midhat Aghamirov: "A Powerful Channel of Communication Between Peoples"]

[Text] Throughout history peoples have learned from one another in the process of developing human society and have used each other's spiritual treasury. After the socialist revolution in our country, especially at the present time, the influence of the national cultures of free peoples on each other, their mutual enrichment and the hastening of spiritual and intellectual growth has taken on an especially broad scope so that the achievements of any national culture have been included in the spiritual treasury of other peoples.

National cultures not only grow on their own soil but are enriched by taking from other peoples because of resources acquired by way of translation. Translated works occupy a significant place in works published in the language of any people.

In order to clarify the position which translation holds in human society and social progress, it is necessary to be familiar with and know the nature and form of translation and to what field of intellectual endeavor it is relevant and how it can serve social progress.

In the "German Ideology" by Marx and Engels it is said that "language exists because of the need to communicate with other humans and similar definite necessities." Translation emerges from the need for this kind of communication between men speaking different languages and serves to compensate for this need.

Although every national language is a channel of communication to the nation (people) or is a channel of communication between people speaking this language, translation is a means of communication between different peoples. In our opinion it is possible to call a translation an adequate expression of an idea of one language as it is expressed in another language. While the translation of every kind of literature is a field of intellectual activity with qualities and characteristics special to itself, along with all these individual characteristics, a general characteristic and general aspect strikes the eye: it is a complex intellectual activity.

A number of specialists occupied with the theory of translation have characterized it as a very high art form. In my opinion this inclusive description does not

express the translation concept completely. The translation of literature of profound scientific-technical, economic, philosophical and aesthetic works, or specific exact sciences requires broad information and deep knowledge, along with great skill and talent.

Translation can be considered one of the most complex and highest forms of mental activity. The translation of deep scientific works requires, firstly, the comprehension of its entire meaning and, secondly, intensive scientific activity with a view to expressing it in another language. It is known that Doctors of Philosophical Science translate certain works of classical philosophy, and that the translations of literary masterworks are given over to Doctors of Philological Sciences.

Translation brings complex national cultures together and plays the role of a powerful channel of communication in mutually influencing and enriching these cultures.

Translation literature done in Azerbaijan in the years of Soviet rule has served economic and social progress and has been one of the important factors in our scientific-technical, socio-political and aesthetic-philosophical growth. In these years in our republic the translation of literature in the most diverse scientific and technical fields and the most beautiful examples of Russian aesthetic literature, especially spiritual resources considered the summit of the development of social ideas i.e., a number of brilliant works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, represent major achievements of translation into Azeri. The translation of literature in the most diverse fields of knowledge from Russian to Azeri have helped enrich our mother tongue and have shown a serious influence on its multifaceted development.

In line with this, shortcomings in translation work in its organization and in the preparation of translator cadres in our republic must be eliminated now. This work must be raised to a significantly higher level appropriate to our socio-economic progress. At the Plenum of the Azerbaijan CPCC (July 1979) significant shortcomings were revealed by the report of Comrade H. A. Aliyev in this field; the necessity to devote more attention to translation work was stressed.

The time has come to take serious measures connected with the situation and prospects of translation in general in our republic, specifically the translation of socio-political literature. Here we have in mind the translation of the classics of Marxism-Leninism into Azeri. In this context the intensive and fruitful activity over long years of the Azerbaijan branch of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CC CPSU and the Institute for Party History of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee is worthy of note. In the last few years a serious need to significantly increase the amount and speed of work done in this sector has been felt. In a decree adopted by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee in 1972 a translation of the 55-volume works of V.I. Lenin was to have begun in 1973 and completed by 1983. Considering that only 25 volumes have come off the presses, we would have to say that efforts must be stepped up.

Our people can read a number of brilliant works by K. Marx and F. Engels in the mother tongue. The publication of all four volumes of K. Marx's "Das Kapital" was a significant event in our ideological life. Along with this, putting out volumes three and four in a new edition is a duty which cannot be deferred.

Recently a number of works of the founders of Marxism have been reprinted. Although a considerable amount of work must be done in this area, there can be no justification for completely halting the translation of the works of K. Marx and F. Engels. Readers are waiting impatiently for the publication of scientific biographies of K. Marx and F. Engels in Azeri.

An even broader publication of certain works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, general contemporary works on the history of the CPSU and the world-view of our party, as well as textbooks and supplementary texts on philosophy, political economy and scientific communism in the Azeri language are questions awaiting a solution.

The demand of our modern reader to acquaint himself in his mother tongue with the sources of Marxism is not being met. One should think seriously about publishing the works of Feuerbach, Hegel, Kant, Helvetius, Diderot, Holbach and others among the prominent representatives of classical German philosophy, 18th century French materialism and English political economy in Azeri. As is known, the world-view of Russian revolutionary democrats—Belinskiy, Hertsen, Chernyshevskiy and Dobrolyubov constitute the highest steps of pre-Marxist socio-philosophical ideas. Some of their works have been published in Azeri. In recent years there has been some apathy and inertia in this sector.

Some works of many of the representatives of ancient thought have been published. Nevertheless our readers wanted to read in their mother tongue the works of more of these thinkers who lived in this brilliant period of human civilization.

Azerbaijanis have a very rich history of socio-political and philosophical thought. But our thinkers living and thinking in the Middle Ages wrote their works basically in Arabic and Farsi due to the historical conditions of the period; a number of these are preserved in foreign libraries and archives. It is important to acquire these works and organize their translation for today's Azeri reader, who is their legitimate heir.

I have noted some shortcomings here in the translation of socio-political literature. One of the questions discomfiting us the most is the absence of a long-term, comprehensive plan for translation work. It is unknown if the classics of Marxism-Leninism will be done in the current Five-Year Plan, by the 1990's or over a longer period, or even what works in each of the sectors we have mentioned above will be published. There has to be a long-term, well-conceived plan in this work, and it is the duty of the day to do this planning which can not be put off.

Language is a living entity, always changing and developing. In language whatever becomes archaic or out-of-date is expelled; at the same time, language is constantly enriched by new words, expressions and terms under the influence of the needs of the development of the economy, science and technology, and mankind's spiritual and psychological needs, connected with the heightening of social life and socio-ideological conditions. In the years of Soviet rule the Azeri language underwent a stimulating process of enrichment and development. Now literature is published in the most diverse sectors of science in this language. In elevating our language to the contemporary level of demand the role of translations from Russian is rather large. In today's Azeri language new scientific concepts,

expressions and terms are always being created. The Terminology Committee of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences is showing intense and faithful activity on the preparation of these scientific terms, especially in socio-political terminology.

At the July 1979 Plenum of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, one of the important duties announced by Comrade H. A. Aliyev was the preparation of a dictionary of socio-political terminology. The Executive Committee of the Azerbaijan SSR has undertaken serious measures for the preparation of a complete dictionary of socio-political terminology, appointed a committee to compile the dictionary, and is systematically overseeing this work. Now the compilation of the dictionary is over, and the lexicon is being perfected as the scientific editing continues. The dictionary, which consists of terminology from philosophy, political economy, scientific communism and, in part, from law, ethics, aesthetics, etc., will aid in the translation of socio-political literature.

For the improvement of the situation of translation work in the republic, one of the necessary measures is to conduct scientific research on translation, especially translation theory, its methodology and current questions. In my opinion, regular, high-level, competent and objective reviews on translation literature in the press would aid the work considerably.

Evaluating the difficult labor of translators and giving awards to the best examples of scientific, social and aesthetic translation would be an important factor in meaningfully stimulating the work.

In broadening the scope of translation work in the republic now, and even more so in the near future, serious attention must be given to the training of cadres who will work in this field. There is a specialization in translation in the Journalism Faculty at the S.M. Kirov Azerbaijan State University; however, the level of its work must be raised considerably. Appropriate departments must be organized, and classroom hours for the translation speciality must be increased. Only by the activation of these and other measures can the level of the translators graduating from the Journalism Faculty be raised to meet the demands of their later work in the field. At the same time, introduction of a speciality in Russian-Azeri and Azeri-Russian in the M.F. Akhundov Azerbaijan Pedagogical Russian Language Institute would be to the point.

Additionally, the proposal to systematically plan the translation to give it status, to take a stand against low quality translations, and to create a special organ to examine the expertise of translators and examine their capability and level of competence would be both useful and appreciated.

It is necessary to examine, generalize from and act on proposals made in the discussion of translation problems in KOMMUNIST on raising the organizational level of this work.

9676

CSO: 1810/084

REGIONAL

AZERI CONTRIBUTIONS TO BAM NOTED

Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 4 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by Arif Shafizada: "Face to Face with a Hard Climate"]

[Text] Settlements twinkle along the Baykal-Amur Highway. Magistralny, Kunerma, Daban, Zvyozdny, Zeya...the most beautiful, most glowing of these is Ulkan. Many of these were first completely stripped of trees to build houses. Ulkan, however, was built on a different principle. Houses were built among rows of trees. The settlement is similar to the villages with gardens and orchards of Azerbaijan [boldface].

Six years ago, those coming into these forests and making the first steps into the taiga were confronted by deep snow and Siberian ice. Yet none among them thought about going back. Siraj Nuriyev, a welder who has lived and worked in the hard Siberian climate on BAM and become inured to the conditions, remembers those days:

"Representatives of the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee and representatives of the Baykal Amur Highway construction came to the city of Ali-Bayramly. They met and talked with those who wanted to go to one of the most gigantic construction jobs of the century. My turn came up. They asked about my skills. They informed me that there was a great need for welders. Very good. But would I be able to stand the Siberian cold and ice, would I not flee? My answer was: 'It is my desire to go and work at BAM. Does a man abandon his desire?'"

It was 22 March 1975. Spring had come to Azerbaijan, and almond and plum trees had begun to blossom. Here, on Siberian soil it was 15-20 degrees of frost. Everywhere was unbroken taiga forest and deep snow. They had to begin from nothing. They had to pitch tents and do everything necessary to survive themselves. As the days passed the difficulties of the first period were surpassed. The contours of a settlement were evident amid the leveled trees.

While I was in Ulkan, Elkhan Sultanov, head of a Komsomol youth brigade made up of carpenters, talked to me in detail. Representative of different nations worked in the collective: Russians, Azerbaijanis, Azeris, Ukrainians, Armenians. All of them came here with the desire to build and live. Arm-in-arm they built several dwellings. Recently they put into use a club building for a hundred people. This was their gift to the 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress.

All in all it is difficult to recall the forest that was here 6 years ago. Streets were laid, and a hospital, food stores, heavy industrial goods store, and an administration building were built. Children come from outlying villages to receive their education in the beautiful middle school.

Yusif Naghyev, Chairman of the Azerbaijan Construction and Assembly Administration brought up the name of Brigadier Rizvan Nazarov with pride. Rizvan heads the complex brigade of carpenters. His name and his friends' names are always in the ranks of competition victors. He came to BAM with the first group of shock workers.

Rizban recalls: "When confronted by difficulties we did not lose our spirit; wit and humor came to our aid. Once workers who had run into difficulty came to me and said; 'Hey, Rizvan, what kind of wood is this? When we drive a nail into a board it cracks.' I walked over to the thermometer with them. 'What's the temperature?' I asked. 'Over forty.' At above forty degrees of frost the wood turns to ice. They looked at each other in amazement. But slowly they got used to the strength of the wood. Now when the temperature is over forty, the work doesn't stop."

I was witness to Rizvan's work in iced-up conditions. They built a boiler-house for the Ulkan settlement. The foundation was laid; the pillars were concrete. This time a new difficulty arose. A kilometer of cement mortar was brought in, but the mortar had hardened under the influence of the ice. They began to use boiling water to soften up the mortar. They used electric current from the construction of the boiler-house to heat iron envelopes similar to heavy forms into which the concrete was poured. Despite this difficulty the work went smoothly and did not lose impetus.

Rizvan Nazarov thinks like an executive and approaches every job the same way. His eyes reflect over 6 years spent on Siberian soil. Thus it is that no one—not he nor any of the members of the collective he heads—stumbles, lags behind or disobeys his orders.

The boys in his collective do not consider their duties completed when they finish doing what is demanded of them. They participate closely in the construction and assembly administration and in the social life of the settlement. The carpenter Mazahir Mammadov is Deputy Secretary of the party ispolkom and a member of the bureau of the Kazachinsk-Lensk raykom.

The carpenter Nariman Samadov also works in Rizvan's brigade. He came to BAM 3 years after Mazahir to work in the Ulkan settlement. He has merged into the shock workers' group in these 3 years so that he is indistinguishable from the "veterans." Like his experienced comrades he participates actively in community life. They have entrusted him with the sports work of the Profsoyuz organization.

In a word, our Profsoyuz members are doing very useful work far away from Azerbaijan. The buildings and roads that they are building with their own hands are writing brilliant pages in the joyous chronicle of the republic Komsomol.

9676

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REGIONAL

INEFFECTIVE PRESS HINDERS IDEOLOGICAL WORK IN MOLDAVIA

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by V. Stanev, deputy head of the propaganda and agitation section of the Moldavian CP Central Committee: "In Close Interaction"]

[Excerpt] The general multiannual plan for coordination of the ideological effort, which has been approved by the Moldavian CP Central Committee, contributes to the joint measures in the news and propaganda media. It sets specific goals for editorial staffs and assigns the main directions of their activity. For instance, newspapers, magazines, television and radio are to look after the production of consumer goods, the organization of unannounced inspections and reviews on a joint basis to increase production efficiency and product quality and to intensify the economy regime in the economy, and creation of a unified press center when the most important political and economic campaigns are being publicized.

Coordinating efforts means above all developing creativity and showing initiative.

Here is an example. At one time the Bendery Party Gorkom approved the intention of the editors of the newspaper POBEDA and the local radio to explore the topic of the ethical and civic position of the Soviet man. Gorkom personnel were involved in compiling a unified plan. The effort began with an introductory statement by a man respected in the city--P. G. Zmeu, Hero of Socialist Labor, a fitter in the locomotive depot, concerning the worker's duty and honor. It aroused the interest of readers and radio listeners, who proposed new topics and gave names of people who serve as an example for others. Later the editors held a joint "roundtable" discussion that included production frontrankers, labor veterans and young workers. This generated a number of interesting, concrete and thorough pieces which have had a noticeable influence toward improving communist indoctrination. The experience acquired in Bendery has been studied and disseminated by the central committee's propaganda and agitation section, and is now being applied by other editorial staffs.

Unfortunately, in certain cases a creative party style in guiding the press gives way to indifference toward the affairs of the editorial staff or to administrative governance. The leaders of the Kotovskiy Rayon Party Committee for a time took an improper tone toward the newspaper. They limited themselves only to brief meetings with the editor and his deputy and to instructions by telephone. They transferred

three leading journalists to other areas without good reason, and the editor of the local radio station was unable to attain elementary conditions for his work. The news agencies there clearly slackened their treatment of the rayon's life and their help to organizations and production collectives. The propaganda and agitation section brought this up for consideration before the bureau of the Moldavian CP Central Committee and then helped the raykom to carry out the decree that was adopted. Matters improved. The newspapers and the radio now have successful joint actions to their credit.

Or another case. The Kriulyany newspaper POBEDITEL' printed correspondence on serious shortcomings in the rayon's food service system. In so doing the editors took into account that correction of certain defects depends on the republic organizations, and they addressed their publication to them so that they would take steps. It would seem that this devotion to principle on the part of the newspaper ought unflinchingly to be supported. But the secretary of the party raykom (who now no longer holds that position) organized a formal dressing-down of the authors of the correspondence, seeing the criticism as "subversive of authority."

There is a failure to understand the role of the press and an inappropriate reaction to the pieces it publishes. Such cases usually prove to be the consequence of a failure on the part of certain leaders to understand the principles of party guidance of the press and an inability to use the force of the press. It turns out that these principles need to be studied and specific aid is needed in their practical implementation. It has become a rule with us that newly elected secretaries and section heads of party gorkoms and raykoms responsible for the ideological effort and other responsible staff members go through a kind of training program in the propaganda and agitation section of the central committee. We carry on a discussion with the comrades on the style and methods of guiding the press, we suggest ways in which it is possible to enhance the creative potential of editorial staffs, and to get better results from publications and the joint actions of the press, television and radio. This necessary knowledge has been incorporated in the relevant sections of syllabi for standing courses for improvement of the qualifications of party and Soviet staff members in the Moldavian CP Central Committee.

It also seems indispensable to pay more attention to guidance of the press and co-ordination of its actions in the curricula of party schools and regional courses for retraining leading party cadres. There is now an evident need to initiate specific optional courses there and for models of party practice to be studied in seminar workshops.

There is no question that thorough devotion to the party, skill and confidence on the part of the journalists themselves, and their systematic political and professional training are an indispensable condition of success. All personnel in the creative field are now covered by various forms of study in our republic.

If the press, television and radio are not merely to work alongside one another, but in unison, journalists have to be regularly informed on a broad range of questions. In recent years a definite system has taken shape in this respect. Press conferences and brief meetings with the editors are held. There is now a tradition of holding meaningful meetings of journalists with secretaries of the Moldavian CP

Central Committee and with members of the bureau of the central committee in which they frequently speak about advancement of the experience of frontrankers into the leading sectors of the economy.

The report address of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress contained high praise for the role of journalists and the news and propaganda medium in communist construction and called attention to further improvement of the ideological level of publications and of the topicality of their content. Coordination and interaction of the press, radio and television in the dissemination of advanced know-how constitute an important direction along that road.

7045

CSO: 1800/440

REGIONAL

UKRAINIAN TRADE UNION DESCRIBES WORK WITH MEMBER COMPLAINTS

Kiev RABOCHAYA GAZETA in Russian 8 May 81 p 2

[Article by P. Kuzin, chairman of the Poltavskaya Oblast Cultural Workers Trade Union: "Request Fulfilled"]

[Text] The decree of the CPSU Central Committee entitled "On Measures To Further Improve Work With the Letters and Recommendations of the Workers in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress" has stated: "Party, Soviet, trade union and economic bodies and agencies are to draft and perform specific steps to further improve the forms and methods of work with letters of citizens and seeing them personally, to reinforce the constructive experience that has been acquired, to correct shortcomings and the causes that generate complaints." Today we speak about experience in the work with workers' letters of the Poltavskaya Oblast Cultural Workers Trade Union.

The obkom of the cultural workers' trade union received a letter from Aleksandra Yakovlevna Khafizova, a woman who works in the Poltava Municipal Park of Culture and Recreation. It reported that the park director Anatoliy Alekseyevich Sukovatyy had taken a biased attitude toward this woman, had cut her wages short and had issued an order that she be discharged. This happened less than a year after the presidium of the trade union obkom took up in a meeting the issue of the park director's having committed serious violations of labor legislation. There were no house rules for the workers, no vacation schedule. The people complained of bad working conditions and conditions for their rest. There was no place to eat lunch or to change clothes. We strictly penalized A. A. Sukovatyy for all this, and the legal inspectorate of the oblast trade union council imposed a fine on him.

And here is another warning signal. This is a grievance received from a retired woman who had worked as an attendant at the children's rides. Though the letter was personal in nature and a check did not confirm everything, we decided to discuss it with the park personnel. Everyone said his piece. A conflict arose, as we sometimes say, out of the blue. Together with the personnel we outlined a number of measures to improve work and relations among the workers.

As a rule personal letters are not especially personal or trifling. An individual's grievance is primarily a signal that not everything is what it should be in the collective or the director who heads it is unable to get along with people (that was the case here), or there were some other misunderstandings. So we try not only to be responsive in examining the letter, but also to see the social question between the lines and to resolve it immediately.

We have developed a straightforward system for working with workers' letters. It includes recording incoming correspondence and monthly topic surveys of letters, and we make them known to section heads and secretaries of the oblast trade union council. Warning signals concerning important economic, everyday or educational questions we discuss in a meeting of the presidium of the oblast trade union committee.

What sort of issues are taken up in the letters and complaints? One concerns the furnishing of municipal services and improvement of the housing and consumer services of workers of rural cultural institutions and the moviehouse system. Others concern shortcomings in remuneration and payment of bonuses, the issuing of vouchers to sanatoriums and rest homes, and remuneration for overtime and work on holidays.

Last year, for example, there was a sharp increase in the number of complaints about the poor supply of fuel and violations concerning the wage supplement to be paid to rural projectionists out of the kolkhoz fund. We analyzed these warning signals. It turned out that certain directors of rayon movie distribution systems had forgotten to issue notices to the planning sections of rayispolkoms for fuel to be allotted to projectionists. Because of this careless indifference certain workers did not receive fuel.

In accordance with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers entitled "On Measures To Further Improve Cultural Services to the Rural Population," rural projectionists are to be paid a supplement to their monthly wage out of the funds of the kolkhoz. But on many farms this is being neglected. Nearly a third of the projectionists have not been receiving the supplement. The situation righted itself after the oblast trade union committee intervened.

We are constantly striving to dig down to the causes that give rise to complaints. This is also the orientation we give to our aktiv. It is from this angle that we analyze the style and methods in working with letters in the Khorol'skiy Rayon Culture Section. It turned out that only the section head checked out the letters and complaints. He did not assign to this important work any of the personnel of the rayon culture center, the rayon library, or the music school. This accounts for the superficial and sometimes even subjective evaluation of the warning signals from the local level. These shortcomings had to be pointed out to that leader.

As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev rightly noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, complaints are an indication of serious shortcomings at the local level. Very often the issues raised by the workers can and should be resolved by the heads of enterprises and by rayon and city organizations. To confirm this idea I will say that in almost all the complaints it has been our opportunity to examine the local authorities and

leaders where the author of the complaint works or lives were in a position to work out the problem.

Why are people immediately compelled to complain to higher levels of authority? It has turned out that there are three causes of this. First, when people first approach local authorities and do not obtain adequate support (time passes, and the case is not dealt with), they are compelled to write to someone else. That was the case with the fuel supply of Nikolay Akimovich Grechinskiy, director of the Velikselitskiy Culture Center in Orzhitskiy Rayon. The oblast trade union committee would not have had occasion to interfere in this affair if the ispolkom of the rural soviet had been more attentive toward the urgent requests of the workers.

Second, when local government authorities, trade union committees in particular, know of a conflict and yet take a position of a disinterested observer. A case that took place in the settlement Tukaly in Semenovskiy Rayon, where the Paliys live, is typical in this respect. He works as the head of the village club, and his wife is the projectionist. They have two minor children. The kolkhoz board allocated an apartment to the family. But 6 months later the kolkhoz chairman moved the family out. And this happened in front of everyone's eyes, and the leaders of the village soviet, the rayon culture section, and local trade union committee did not dare to protect the culture workers and did not put a stop to the unlawful actions of the kolkhoz chairman. And the grievances flew. Again the oblast trade union committee intervened.

A third reason. We also have leaders who literally seem not to understand the need for a responsive attitude toward each person, toward his needs, and they behave in practice like bureaucrats, formalists. That is when a trifle which could be resolved on the spot turns into a problem and there are more complaints.

Here is an example. I. S. Dyba, director of the Grebenkovskiy Rayon Central Library, who is also the chairman of the rayon trade union committee, is quite familiar with the bases of legislation. That makes it all the more unfortunate that a well-founded complaint about him should come in from Mariya Vasil'yevna Rakhmaniyko, who works in the library. For some reason the director did not want to grant M. V. Rakhmaniyko her regular vacation to which she was entitled after her maternity leave.

There might not have been any grievance concerning the administration of the Piryatyn Music School, which in violation of the law had refused to pay its teacher Vasilisa Vasil'yevna Popovich for additional breaks to feed her child. The woman turned to us. And the matter was resolved. If, let us suppose, the administration of the school did not know whether it should or should not pay for the additional break necessary to feed the child, then why did it not ask for a consultation with rayon legal experts? And in just a few minutes the problem would have been resolved. It is because of elementary ignorance of the law and, we say it openly, because of indifference that this bureaucratic delay and officiousness begins.

Loss of a sense of responsibility, formalism, and an indifferent attitude toward people's needs and requests inflict harm not only on individual citizens, but even on society as a whole. Bureaucracy puts workers in a bad mood, the number of

grievances increases, the lines get longer in the waiting rooms of various institutions, and the time of many people is taken up. This social evil needs to be combated unsparringly. The person who addresses a grievance or petition is convinced that his letter will be examined, that it will not be dismissed and that steps will be taken. People believe this because of the very nature of our society, because of our principles set forth in the USSR Constitution. And it is a matter of our honor to reinforce that belief and conviction by our own actions.

A great deal still needs to be done in this respect by the oblast trade union committee. We will continue in future to be concerned about enhancing responsibility for the examination of letters and grievances by every local trade union committee. This requirement was in fact set forth at the 26th CPSU Congress in the speech of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev: "A responsive and attentive attitude toward the letters, petitions and grievances of individual citizens should be seen by every party worker and every leader as his duty to the people and to the party." This also applies to us who work in the trade unions.

7045

CSO: 1800/440

REGIONAL

MOLDAVIAN OFFICIAL ANSWERS CRITICS OF PRIVATE PLOTS

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 21 Apr 81 p 2

/Article by E. Kazak, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Slobodzeyaskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies: "A Substantial Help"

/Text/ Kolkhozes and sovkhozes, it was stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress, were and remain the basis of socialist agriculture. But this does not at all mean that it is possible to ignore the potentials of private plots. Experience attests that such plots can be a substantial help in the production of meat, milk and several other products. The orchards, gardens, poultry and livestock belonging to the workers are a part of our common wealth.

Although each private plot by itself is small, a significant portion of the agricultural products is produced here. Last year, for example, in our rayon 5,700 tons of vegetables, 11,700 tons of fruit and 10,500 tons of grapes were obtained on them. Consumer cooperatives purchased from the population more than 100 tons of honey and 261,000 rabbit skins, not counting the 8,000 rabbits purchased by live weight.

Thus, the first aspect is economic. The private plot to a large extent feeds its owner, a portion of the products goes to be sold on the market.

The second aspect is social. The private plot is not a vestige of the private peasant plot, but a new type of plot, which was brought into being by the socialist transformations in the countryside and is a component of socialist agriculture.

In recent years the village has become appreciably richer. The kolkhoz coffers are filling up, the personal budget of the peasant is also increasing, various goods are coming to the rural home.

These changes occurred, of course, not by themselves. The influx of additional financial and material resources is connected with the measures which the party and the government are implementing on the development of social production--the main source of well-being of the inhabitants.

Unfortunately, we still come across instances of an improper attitude toward the private plot, the disrespect of it and unfounded limitation. It is not by chance that in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers,

which was adopted in January of this year, the local party and soviet organs, the appropriate ministries and departments are obliged to eliminate the existing shortcomings. The decree provides for the creation of conditions--both material and moral--which would increase the interest of citizens in working subsidiary farms, and first of all in raising livestock and poultry.

The opponents of the private plot claim that it hinders the complete utilization of manpower in social production. The facts attest otherwise. Moreover, the private plot makes it possible to use efficiently and quite productively a significant portion of the manpower resources which cannot participate in social production. There are mothers of many children, who owing to family circumstances cannot leave the house for a long time. Adolescents and retirees--an intense day in the field is not within their power, but they can work in the beds of their plot. Finally, there are kolkhoz farmers, workers and employees and the rural intelligentsia, who willingly devote the hours free from their main job to the private plot.

And here we have come right up to the third aspect of the broached problem--the moral aspect. The private plot is healthy labor in the fresh air, communication with nature, which create a good mood and improve the health. Here, in the beds, in the care for the cow, the chicks and the piglets boys and girls acquire their first labor skills and receive from their parents lessons in treating the land carefully.

In our rayon the private plots take up nearly 6,000 hectares of fertile land, some of them are irrigated. The rural inhabitants, while satisfying to a considerable extent their personal needs for foodstuffs, annually sell to the state and sell on the market 3,000-4,000 tons of fruits, 300-400 tons of vegetables and about 2,000 tons of meat.

Unfortunately, the private plot often still serves purely opportunistic goals. A part of the population prefers to raise in their gardens highly profitable crops: berries, grapes, fruits, and to purchase vegetables, meat and milk for themselves at urban stores or to order them at kolkhozes and sovkhoses. We are very alarmed by the fact that individual kolkhoz farmers and sovkhos workers aspire to transform their private plot into the main source of income, from a subsidiary, additional sphere of activity into the main sphere. And, by engaging in it, they are decreasing their participation in national labor. A kind of "specialization" has even appeared. The residents of Parkany, for example, have begun to raise early tomatoes, in Kitskany they plant their allotments with strawberries, the residents of Nezavertaylovo plant them with grapes.

That is why it was decided to direct particular attention to the efficient use of private plots and to see to it that the land at the personal use of the peasants would serve the most complete meeting of their own demand for foodstuffs and that their need to purchase meat, milk, potatoes and other products in stores would gradually disappear.

It also makes a difference to us where and how the surpluses are sold. In pursuit of quick money some people dash off to the Arctic or the Urals.

It is this that gave us the idea of holding in the villages of the rayon rural gatherings, at which "everyone together," with the participation of representatives

of each family would discuss the problems of the proper use of the private plots and the produce obtained from them.

Rural gatherings were held everywhere. At them it was decided to take every step to increase the population of livestock and poultry. During the past year about 11,000 piglets and up to 1 million chicks were sold to the population.

We also saw to it that the kolkhoz farmers and sovkhos workers could easily sell at reasonable prices the surpluses of produce directly at the place of residence. For this purpose the rayon procurement office increased the number of receiving centers. Whereas previously we had 12 of them, now there are twofold more. And here is the result: 2 years ago the consumer cooperatives purchased from the population 130,000 tons of cherries, peaches and apricots, while last year they purchased fourfold more. But here our possibilities are far from being exhausted. Slobodzeyskiy Rayon has large reserves for increasing the procurement from the population of irregular fruit which is suitable for industrial processing. It has been calculated that we could purchase about 10,000 tons of them, but are not procuring a half of them, since the canning plants are overloaded as it is.

There is another problem--marketing. And here the kolkhoz markets and the bureaus of trade services could do much. The kolkhoz farmer and the retiree are now representatives of the two largest categories of sellers. But there are also others. They are various types of middlemen. But it is possible to weaken their influence only by an abundance of products, by seeing to it that the kolkhoz worker, the owner of the private plot became the real master of the market.

"I took a look at the bazaar, which can say a lot to the experienced eye. It is, after all, a kind of barometer of the economic activity of any locality, a mirror of the customs, the traditions of its population," L. I. Brezhnev wrote in his book "Tselina" [The Virgin Land].

And not only the managers of farms, but also the executive committees of the local soviets, the Ministry of Trade and the Moldavian Union of Consumer Societies should see to it that this barometer invariably points to "clear."

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